

Norfolk, Rev. J. T. Whitley, Judge B. D. Newman, of Shenandoah; Hon. J. C. Parker, of Southampton, and many members of the House and Senate, a gathering of ladies. The crowd will be even larger to-day, it is expected.

At 1 P. M. the Senate took up the special order, the House joint resolution relating to the removal of Judge Campbell, and the substitute therefor offered by Mr. McIlwaine and others, providing for a joint committee of five from each house to investigate the charges against Judge Campbell.

In order that the entire matter might be before the Senate, Mr. Anderson, of Richmond, proposed an amendment to the House joint resolution, adding thereto the causes for the removal of Judge Campbell.

Mr. Ople, of Augusta, one of the patrons of what is known as the McIlwaine resolution, opened the debate on the two resolutions. Where, before the House, in the discussion of the bill, and no indictment, said Captain Ople, in opening his argument. In many parts of the State there was great prejudice against Campbell, and the air around the Capitol even is charged with prejudice. The speaker admitted that he himself was strongly prejudiced, but in any matter affecting the rights of a citizen he wished to proceed regularly and fairly. Captain Ople declared, however, that he would not hang on to the procedure and on the evidence before the Senate in this case. He stated three grounds of his opposition to the concurrence by the Senate in the House joint resolution. First, no notice such as required by the Constitution had been served on Campbell; second, the evidence contained in the printed record was not valid or legal evidence, to be considered by the Senate; third, the House joint resolution does not give the cause of removal, nor are such causes entered on the journal of the House, as required by the Constitution. The speaker elaborated these objections, and among other things that the Senate has no official information that the printed document was the evidence in the case, and that the stenographer was not sworn. Such evidence would not be accepted in any court. He quoted the second of the Constitution providing the procedure for the removal of judges, and declared that this had not been complied with.

Took Issue With Ople.
Mr. Cogbill, of Chesterfield, took the floor in advocacy of concurrence by the Senate in the House joint resolution. He took issue with Mr. Ople on the points of objection to the evidence. He said that he denied that the House had not proceeded in a proper and legal manner; he denied that the Senate had no evidence in the case, and asserted that the printed record, and sufficient as a basis for action by the Senate. It was not necessary nor proper that the causes of removal should be spread upon the journal at this time, and he said that not a word of the two houses had been entered. The case was properly before the Senate, and that body need only concur or non-concur in the action of the House. The Senator took the ground that the insertion of those words "for cause" in the House joint resolution was a judicial act, and that the Senate, in the institution were not material and did not affect procedure under that section. When asked if he thought that since the insertion of those words "for cause" the House joint resolution was a judicial act, he replied that he believed it could.

Mr. Cogbill traced the proceeding in the case from its very inception to the present stage. He said that the House had in substantial compliance with the law. He declared with emphasis that no man had ever had a fairer trial than that accorded Judge Campbell before the House committee which tried him, and that every facility and opportunity to make his defense had been given him. By his own answer to the notice served upon him that the General Assembly was about to proceed against him, he had recognized that he had such notice, and therein had demurred to the evidence as his defense against the charges alleged for his removal.

Not Law Nor Equity.
Mr. Cogbill was questioned by Messrs. Sale, Watkins and Barksdale. Mr. Watkins asked him if this case was a proceeding in equity, since he had said it was not subject to the rules governing cases at law. The speaker replied that it was neither, but a proceeding authorized by the Constitution.

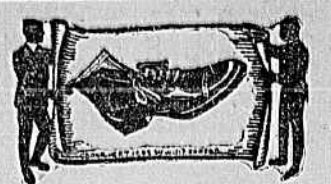
Mr. Cogbill then reviewed the precedents in the case, laying stress upon the fact that some of the most eminent jurists of this State had produced and been members of the General Assembly at the time of the trial of the case referred to. Among those he named were Hon. R. T. Barton, Senator Daniel, Judge Daniel A. Grimes, and others. The speaker declared that the procedure in the Campbell case was based on that in the Shumate and Stephens cases, in which judges had been removed by the General Assembly, and he closed by saying that the procedure upon the House resolution, either concurring or non-concurring therein, as seemed right and proper.

It was 2 o'clock when Mr. Cogbill closed, after having spoken for half an hour. Mr. Claytor, of Bedford, was then recognized as the next speaker, whereupon the hour for vacating the chair having arrived, a recess was had until 4 P. M. When the Senate reconvened at 4 P. M., Mr. Claytor, of Bedford, took the floor in support of the House procedure, sustaining the legality of the House procedure and advocating concurrence by the Senate in the House joint resolution removing Judge Campbell from office. Mr. Claytor took up that report of the Committee for Courts of Justice presented by Messrs. Cogbill, Bruce, Sears and others, and argued to sustain the findings thereon. He reiterated that the procedure of the House was in substantial compliance with the Constitution and the precedents in the case. Mr. Claytor quoted at length from the procedure in the Shumate and Stephens cases, and asserted that these precedents had been closely followed in every particular. He attached no importance whatever to the insertion by the Senate of the words "for cause" in the House joint resolution, and he said that the word was unnecessary and immaterial in his opinion.

Riddled McIlwaine.
Mr. Claytor then took up the McIlwaine report and attacked it in all its findings. He denied absolutely that Campbell had been guilty of any crime, and cited his appearance by counsel and in person before the House committee as proof of the service of notice and the sufficiency of that notice.

The speaker had given every opportunity of defense against the charges alleged against him, and had had all the defense that the law throws around any man. Having acknowledged receipt of the notice served on him and appeared there in his own defense, Judge Campbell was estopped from a technical defense. It was now too late for him to set up a plea that he had not been notified, and he objected to the procedure he could have gone in court and stopped the proceeding. He did not do this, and it is now too late to allege that the proceeding was illegal. It is contended that this is a constitutional question and that a man cannot waive his constitutional rights. Why can't he waive them? asked the speaker, rhetorically. Mr. Claytor argued at length on the subject of Criminal Law, and contended that that writer sustained the legality of the procedure.

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ceding before the House committee in this case. He charged that the McIlwaine reports alleged only technical errors, and quoted Professor Lile and other writers on the insufficiency of mere technical objections, and that the Senate has no official information that the printed document was the evidence in the case, and that the stenographer was not sworn. Such evidence would not be accepted in any court. He quoted the second of the Constitution providing the procedure for the removal of judges, and declared that this had not been complied with.

Don't Know Campbell.
Mr. Harvey, of Patrick, a member of the Committee for Courts of Justice, and one of the signers of the McIlwaine report, was the next speaker.

Mr. Harvey absolutely no interest in Judge Campbell, said Mr. Harvey, in opening his address; "and, indeed, I scarcely know him. I care not what becomes of his case, but I am interested in this procedure in the case and in the legality and regularity of it."

With this by way of prelude, Mr. Harvey addressed himself directly to the legal aspects of the case. There are two defects in the procedure in this case, he said. The first is that the Constitution requires that the causes of removal shall be spread upon the journal of each house. The House has passed the removal resolution, but has not complied with the Constitution in that it had not entered the causes of removal upon its journal. This defect, however, can be cured, in my opinion, very easily by amending the House resolution of removal, as proposed by the Senator from Richmond (Mr. Anderson), so as to add the causes of removal.

"The second point to which I would call attention," said the speaker, "is as to whether there is any law in the case. This is not a mere technical question, but a vital one which radically affects the decision of the case. It is not contended by any one so far as I know that the House joint resolution is unconstitutional, but merely that precedents have been followed. I do not consider the Stephens and Shumate cases, which are cited, precedents in this case, for the reason that they were not under the present Constitution, and the last Constitutional Convention materially changed the provision for removal of a judge by inserting the words 'for cause.'"

Ancient History.
The speaker then briefly reviewed the history of the constitutional provision applicable to the case, stating that the authority to remove a judge was conferred by the convention of 1829-30 to provide a means of getting rid of judges who theretofore had held office during good behavior or by life tenure, but who had been removed by the House in extreme age. This provision permitted them to be removed without cause, but required a two-thirds vote to remove. The insertion of the words "for cause" was necessary, he said, for the reason that the House would not have been inserted by the convention of 1829-30. Prior to that time a man might have been removed from office at the will of the General Assembly, but the words "for cause" no longer permitted the House to remove a judge without cause.

"I lay down this proposition of law: If a man may be removed from office without cause, the service of notice is unnecessary; but if cause is required, as shown, then notice is absolutely required." In support of this dictum the speaker quoted Meacham on "Public Office," and contended that the House procedure did not meet the requirements laid down by that writer. Speakers of the House procedure, Mr. Harvey said they had reversed the usual procedure, taking the evidence and formulating the charges, and then removing the judge. The usual procedure was to remove the judge and then take the evidence. He contended that the House procedure was in substantial compliance with the law, and that the Senate should concur in the House joint resolution removing Judge Campbell from office.

The alleged precedents quoted were not precedents in this case now for the reason that they were not under the present Constitution. The procedure of the House was in substantial compliance with the Constitution and the precedents in the case. Mr. Claytor quoted at length from the procedure in the Shumate and Stephens cases, and asserted that these precedents had been closely followed in every particular. He attached no importance whatever to the insertion by the Senate of the words "for cause" in the House joint resolution, and he said that the word was unnecessary and immaterial in his opinion.

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the Senate's action in this case, and characterized it as a monstrous proposition. The Senate was here to set a precedent, and of all judicial bodies that ever sat, this one ought to be most particular. The advocates of the Campbell resolution, he said, had evaded the question of obedience to the Constitution. There were two methods provided by the Constitution, one by impeachment and the other by removal by joint resolution. The Campbell resolution was a man by impeachment would put a stigma upon a man and make him less than a citizen. The other would effect this result without the ignominy of this stigma.

Reveries to Mr. Claytor's argument, Mr. Watkins asked him if as Common-law's attorney, he would have a man indicted, and then after he pleaded not guilty to the indictment, he would then estop him from any further defense. Mr. Claytor replied that he would give him a chance to present his evidence.

Present Evidence Twice.
"Then why don't you do the same in the case of Campbell?"
Attacking the admissibility of the record as evidence in the case, the speaker compared the demand that Senate procedure be taken to taking a case to a court of record from a justice's court on a stenographic report.

He vigorously attacked the contention of Mr. Claytor that alleged causes were the same as causes.

Mr. Watkins corrected the speaker to state that he said that when the alleged causes were supported by testimony they were equivalent. Continuing his view of the House procedure, the speaker argued to show that there was a very important distinction between alleged causes and causes for removal in a proceeding of this kind. He took the ground that it was not the duty of the Senate to blindly follow precedent, but that it should follow precedent only insofar as it was reasonable. He said that if a man did not think for himself, he would not be a man. The Constitution lays down the principle plainly that you cannot remove a man from office except for cause. A man could not be removed because he was a Baptist or for some such insufficient cause. Under the provision of the Constitution the Court of Appeals can review and annul the action of the General Assembly in a case like this, the speaker said he was not prepared to answer that. He had referred to a County Court.

Rules Not the Same.
Mr. Bruce interrupted to state his belief that the rules of evidence are not the same in a court and in a legislative proceeding like this.

Mr. Byrns: "I do not believe the Court of Appeals can review the action of the General Assembly in removing a judge if the Constitution is not amended." Resuming his argument, Mr. Watkins contended that there was some reason in the requirement of the Constitution that twenty days' notice must be given, and that there is a difference between alleged causes and causes for removal, said the speaker. Campbell might be removed on charges that did not involve ignominy and he might be removed on charges that did, and in view of this fact the Senate ought to go into this case carefully. Judge Campbell's demurrer to the evidence did not end his right of defense. As to the sufficiency and admissibility of the record as evidence in this case, Judge Watkins contended that the failure to swear the stenographer was material, and that no one knew officially or was ready to certify that this printed record was a correct transcription and record of the testimony. In closing his argument, the speaker impressed the point that the removal of Judge Campbell was a judicial act, and that the Senate was the most insignificant phase of this case, and one that did not concern him in the slightest.

Mr. Harman To-Day.
Judge Watkins spoke for an hour and when he concluded, Mr. Harman, one of the signers of the Campbell report, took the floor. He said that he was not to-day, to which hour the Senate adjourned.

It is expected that Senator Barksdale will speak for the McIlwaine report to-day, and that Messrs. Walker and Sears will also speak for the report which he signed and the substitute resolution accompanying it.

Committee Work.
The subcommittee of the House Committee on General Laws, of which Mr. Catton of Alexandria, is chairman, yesterday completed the draft of the bill concerning the right of eminent domain. The new statute on this subject is necessitated by the change in the State Constitution, which provides that the owner of land actually taken by condemnation. The new law not only compensates for land actually taken, but also for damage to his property as a result of taking a part thereof, and to the owners of adjacent property for incidental damages. The bill was drafted by Mr. Catton and is a carefully drawn paper of twenty pages or more. It will be offered in the House to-day.

The Senate Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation, which was called for last night to consider the Angell bill, relating to demurrage charges, had to adjourn after waiting half an hour in vain for a quorum. A meeting of the committee, as the bill is generally regarded as a good one.

The Edmondson general road bill, passed by the House, is now before the Senate Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation, and the committee will go to work and complete consideration of it in a day or two. A report may be made this week.

The Senate Committee on Finance will hold a meeting in the Capitol building at 10 o'clock in the Capitol building. Several bills of some importance will be considered.

Hayes-Bass.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
TRUITT, VA., May 6.—Miss Martha Bass, daughter of the late S. P. Bass, and Mr. Louis Hayes, of Emporia, were married at the residence of the bride's father this evening by the Rev. W. C. Bagwell, of Jarratt. The wedding, though a very quiet one, was a very pretty one. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hayes left for Stony Creek to take the evening train for Emporia, where they will make their future home.

Rosenfield-Williams.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
EAST RICHMOND, VA., May 6.—Mr. William Rosenfield and Miss Crane Williams, two of Richmond's most popular and best-known young people, were married at the residence of the bride's father this evening by the Rev. W. C. Bagwell, of Jarratt. The wedding, though a very quiet one, was a very pretty one. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Williams left for Stony Creek to take the evening train for Emporia, where they will make their future home.

Peddie Goods Here.
It was announced yesterday that George Peddie, of Washington, D. C., had established in Richmond a number of wagons on the streets from which he would be peddling farm products. Mr. Peddie is a very pretty man, and is a native of Richmond, where he was born and raised. He is now in Richmond, where he is peddling farm products.

THE DAY ON THE DIAMOND

The Giants Won in a Romp from Brooklyn.

PITTSBURG GOES DOWN

Dropped Game to Chicago and Went Down a Peg on the Standing Table.

Athletics Won from New York.

American Statistics.

Scores Yesterday.

Chicago 11, Pittsburgh 4.
New York 20, Brooklyn 4.

Schedule for To-Day.

Brooklyn at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

Standing of the Clubs.

New York.....10.....714
Pittsburgh.....10.....698
Boston.....10.....693
Chicago.....10.....683
Brooklyn.....10.....678
Cincinnati.....10.....673
St. Louis.....10.....668
Philadelphia.....10.....663

NATIONAL LEAGUE

GAMES YESTERDAY

At Pittsburgh.—It looked like Pittsburgh's game until the ninth, when Chicago landed on Phillips for nine hits.

At Brooklyn.—New York defeated Brooklyn to-day by a score of 20 to 4, and these figures tell the story of the game.

At Chicago.—The locals won out in the last inning in a game that was a comedy of errors nearly all the way through.

At St. Louis.—The Cardinals won from the Browns to-day by a score of 10 to 4.

At Cincinnati.—The Reds won from the Pirates to-day by a score of 10 to 4.

At Philadelphia.—The Athletics won from the Phillies to-day by a score of 10 to 4.

At New York.—The Yankees won from the Giants to-day by a score of 10 to 4.

At Boston.—The Red Sox won from the Braves to-day by a score of 10 to 4.

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